## ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE

AT THE STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY.

Affairs in California, Gregon, Sandwich Islands and the British West Bodhes

The intelligence brought by the Crescent City, from the Pacific and the West Indies, is of sufficient interest to induce us to give the following extracts from Alta California, of which we have a complete file to the 20th ult, and from the Kingston (Ja ) Journal, of which we also have a full file

Additional shipping intelligence will be found under the proper head.

The Efforts to Organize a Government.

General Rilley's Proclamation to the People of CALPOINIA.

Congress having failed at its recent session, to provide a new government for this country, to replace that which existed on the annexation of California to the United States the undersigned would call attention to the means which the deems best calculated to avoid the embarras-ments of our present position.

The undersigned in secondance with instructions from the Secretary of war, has assumed the administration of civil admirs in "allifornia, not as a military governor, but as the executive of the existing civil governor, but as the executive of the existing civil governor, but as the executive of the existing civil governor, but as the executive of the existing civil governor, but as the executive of the existing civil governor. He constanding officer of the department, in the solution of these law. This subject has been marriemented or at least misconceived, and currency given to the impression that the government of the country is still military. Such is not the fact. The military government ended with the war, and what remains is the civil government recognized in the existing shave of a stiftornia. Atthough the command of the troops in this department and the administration of civil sfairs in California, are, by the exiting have of a stiftornia. Atthough the existing laws of the cumery and the instructions of the President of the United State, temporarily lodged in the President of the United State, temporarily lodged in the President of the United State, temporarily and distinct. No military officer other than the commanding General, as a cyclication of the powers of the commanding General, as a cyclication of the powers of the commanding General, as a cyclication of the cyclication and traction of the cyclication and traction of the cyclic

A brief aummary of the organization of the present government may not be uninteresting. It condate, let, of a Governor, appointed by the supreme govern-ment; in default of such appointment the office is tem-perarily vested in the commanding military officer of the department. The powers and duties of the Gover-nor are of a limited cuaracter, but fully defined and the department. The powers and duties of the Governor are of a limited character, but fully defined and
pointed out by the laws 24. A Secretary, whose duties and powers are also properly defined. 34. A Ferritorial or Departmenta Legislature, with limited powers, to pass laws of a local character. 4th. A Superior
Court (tribunal superior) of the Ferritory, consisting
of four judges and a fiscal. 5th A prefect and subprefects for each district, who are charged with the
preservation of public order and the execution of the
laws; their duties correspond in a great measure with
those of district marshals and sheriffs 6th. A judge
of first instance for each district. This office is by a
custom not inconsistent with the laws, vested in the
first alcalds of the district. The lawdes, who have
concurrent jurisdiction among themselves in the same
district, but are subordinate to the higher judicial tribunds. 8th. Local justices of the peace. 9th. Jayantominions, or town conseils. The powers and fanctions
of all these officers are fully defined in the laws of this
country, and are almost identical with those of the
corresponding officers in the Atlantic and Western
States.

of 37 delegates, who will meet in Monterey on the first day of September next. These delegates will be chosen as follows:—

The District of San Lil-go will elect two delegates, of Los Angeles four, of Santa Barbara two, of San Luis Obispo two, of Santa Barbara two, of San Luis Obispo two, of Santa Barbara two, of San Luis Obispo two, of Santa Barbara two, of San Luis Obispo two, of Santa Barbara two, of San Jose five, of the Jose for hotology of the Jose for hotology of San Jose five, of San J

The following are the limits of the several districts:

1. The District of San Diego is bounded on the south by Lower California, on the west by the sea, on the north by the parallel of latitude including the mission San Juan Capstrano, and on the east by the Colorado

north by the parallel of latitude including the mission San Juan Capatrano, and on the east by the Colorado fiver.

2. The District of Los Angeles is bounded on the south by the District of San Diego, on the west by the sea, on the north by the Santa Clara river, and a parallel of latitude running from the head waters of that river to the Colorado.

3. The District of Santa Barbara is bounded on the south by the District of Los Angeles, on the west by the sea, on the north by Santa Inex river, and a parallel of latitude existing from the head waters of that river to the summit of the coast range of mountains.

4. The District of San Luis Obispo is bounded on the south by the District of Santa Barbara, on the west by the sea, on the north by a parallel of latitude including San Miguel, and on the east by the coast range of mountains.

5. The District of Montercy is bounded on the south by the District of Montercy is bounded on the south by a line running east from New Year's point to the summit of the Santa Clara range of mountains, thence along the summit of that range to the Arroya de los Leages, and a parallel of latitude extending to the summit of the coast range, and along that range to the District of San Luis.

6. The District of San Jose is bounded on the north by the straits of Carquenas, the bay of San Francisco, the Arroya of San Francisco is bounded on the seat and south by the Santa Clara mountains and the District of Montercy, and on the east by the cast range.

the District of Monterey, and on the east by the coast range
7. The District of San Francisco is bounded on the west by the sea, on the south by the districts of San Jose and Monterey, and on the east and north by the bay of San Francisco, including the islands in that bay.
8. The District of Sonoma includes all the country bounded by the sea, the bays of San Francisco and Suisin. the Sacramentoriver and Oregon.
9. The District of Sacramento is bounded on the north and west by the Sacramento river, on the east by the Sierra Nevada, and on the south by the Cosumnes river.

the Sierra Nevada, and on the south by the Cosumner river.

10. The District of San Jeaquin includes all the country south of the Sacramento District, and lying between the coast range and the Sierra Nevada.

The method here indicated to attain what is desired by all, viz.—a more perfect political organization—is deemed the most direct and safe that can be adopted, and one fully authorized by law. It is the course advised by the President, and by the Secretaries of State and or War of the United States, and is calculated to avoid the innumerable evils which must necessarily result from any attmpt at illegal local legislation. It is therefore hoped that it will meet the approbation of the people of California, and that all good citizens will unite in carrying it into execution

Given at Monterey, California, this third day of June, A. D. 1849.

B. RILEY, Brevet Brig, Gen U.S. A.

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Given at Monterey, California, this third day of June, A. D. 1849.

B. RILEY, Brevet Brig, Gen U. S. A., and Governor of California.

Official—H. W. Nallex.

PEOCLASSING NO OF THE FEOPLE'S COMMITTER.

The undersigned, composing a committee appointed at a mass meeting of the people of the district of San Francisco, held on the 12th of June, 1849, "to correspond with the other districts and to fix an early day for the election of delegates, and the meeting of the convention; and also to determine the number of delegates which should be elected from this district," have given the subject the attention which their limited time and means would permit. The time being a matter, not of principle, but of mere expediency, and the committee being duly impressed with the urgeat necessity of success in the main object desired by all parties, have not deemed it their duty or right, under the circumstances, to do any act that might endanger the ultimate success of the great project of holding the convention. The committee, not recognizing the least power, as matter of right, in Brev. Brig. General Riley to "appoint" a time and place for the election of delegates, and the assembling of the convention; yet, as these matters are subsrdinate, and as the people of Sane Jose have, in public meeting, expressed their satisfaction with the times mentioned by General Riley, and as we are informed, the people of the districts below will accede to the same; and, as it is of the first importance that there be unanimity of action among the people of California in reference to the great leading object—the attempt to form a government for curselves—we recommend to our fellow citizens of California the propriety, under oxisting circumstances, of acceding to the time and place mentioned by General Riley and anything tike justice done them by the apportion has the number mentioned in General Riley's prociament of General Riley and they continued to th

M. HOWARD MYRON NORTON, E. GOULD BUFFUM, EDW. GILBERT.

stances considered, it is without precedent in our river navigation.

The Alia California says:—We have in our possession a five dollar gold coin, struck at Benicia city, though the imprint is San Francisco in its general appearance it resembles the United States coin of the rame value, but it bears the private stamp of "Norris," and is in other particulars widely different. We learn also, that Mr. Theodore Dubosq, a jeweller, from Fhindelphia, who recently arrived in the Grey Eagle, has brought with him the necessary machinery for striking private coin.

We have received letters from Stockton, with dates up to May 28, and they do not corroborate the rumar current peeterday, that two men had extracted one hundred and fifty pounds of gold dust in one day on the Stanishaus.

Mr. H. A. Kruger died of cholers, at Panama, on the 25th of June.

Accidents and Denths in California.

We have gathered the following additional accidents and deaths from our ries of the site Colifornia:

A quarrel took place at Carson's creek a tributary of the Stanislaus, about a week since, between fooderick M. Morrison and Henry J. Freund, in which the died in about four hours. Morrison was a private in occupany C of the first New York regiment when he occupany C of the first New York regiment when he came to this country, and was afterwards promoted to a lie utensney. Freund came out as a hospital steward in the detachment of recruits for the same regiment. Freund was tried for the murder, and acquitted on the ground of "justifiable homicide." It appearing that he acted in self-science.—dits California. May U.

A quarrel occurred at Stockton on the 24th May, between an American, named Huddart and Jose Jeaus, the celebrated Indian chief, in which the latter was shot by the former, the ball entering the right breast, passing upwards, and lodging in the shoulder. At the last savies Jose Jeaus was convalescent, and it was thought he would recover, though with the loss of the free we of his right arm. From all accounts, there had been some previous difficulty between the two, and they were both intoxicated at this time. Huddart was tried by a jury of twelve men, and sentenced to three years commement in irons. He is to be sent to Gen. Smith to be placed in the custody of the military. Huddart was formerly a licutenant in the N. Y. Regiment of volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He is a young man of respectable attainments, and it is much to be regretted that he should, in a moment of passion, thus run his prospects and happiness, and the hopes of those who are interested in his bed, at the City Hotel, on the norming of the 12th April From the fact that he had purchased considerable quantities of laudanum of iste, and the appearance of the body, it is presumed that he committed suicieue.

Died, at the Kancho del Chino, 35 miles south of Los Angelo

cifferts it appears that he was formerly overseer of the Finatation Rilasodin in Louisians.

We learn vasilitation Rilasodin in Louisians.

We learn vasilitation Rilasodin in Louisians.

We learn vasilitation (Congan) H. Ist N. Y. Regiment, was exclusibly from Albauy, N. Y. where we believe he was evidently from Albauy, N. Y. where we believe he had not covered the Mary hence for Sacraneante city, was drowned near Benicla, on Friday the 20th Instant. It appears the deceased was caught in the bight of the anchor cable as drowned. It was not a sund fraged overboard and drowned. It was not a sund fraged overboard and drowned. It was not a sund fraged overboard and drowned. It was not a sund fraged overboard and drowned. It was not a sund fraged overboard and drowned. It was not a sund from the bight of the another cable as sund to the bight of the another cable as sund to the sund of the was sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the bight of the another cable as a sund to the cable of the ca

population, which amounts to less than three hundred souls.

Governor Lane has issued a proclamation, fixing the number of members of council and house of representatives to which each council and house of representatives to which each county is entitled, and ordering their election on the first Monday of June next. The election for delegate to Congress is to be held on the same day.

By the census there are 2.509 voters in the territory, but in consequence of the absence of many who are in our mines, and by reason of there being some six candidates, it is supposed that the successful aspirant for the office of delegate will not receive more than two hundred votes.

The user for gold hunting is greater than are and

News from the Sandwich Islands.

[From the Alta Californian, June 7.]

By the ship James Monroe, which arrived on the 2d inst., we have received files of the Polynesian up to May 5. There is nothing important

The liavailan Legislature, assembled at Maunakilita on the 30th April, and adjourned without transacting any business, to meet again in April, 1850, if not sooner assembled by a proclamation of the King

The Polynesian is still filled with official advertisements, of persons about to leare the kingdom for California

Hen. Authony Ten Eyek came passenger in the James Monroe. He is raid to be on his way to the United States.

We learn, verbally, that the publication of the Sandwich Island News has been suspended. Consequently, the troubled waters have subsided.

The few remarks we thought proper to make, some months since, relative to Hawaiian polities, seem to be considered as quite unjust by both the parties interested. When we have more time and room, hereafter, we will endeavor to place this matter again before our readers, that they may judge for themselves.

The American ship Leland had recently arrived at Honolulu from Boston, but brought no dates so late as we have already received per stramer.

The largest portion of the foreigners had already left for Celifornia, and many of the natives; and more were doily preparing to embark.

Married, at Honolulu, on board of the American ship Leland, by the Rev. Samuel C. Damon, on the 11th inst., Hon. William L. Lee. formerly of Sandy Hill, State of New York, to Misc Catherine E. Newton of the city of Albany, N. Y.

Hall, wedded pair, whom love has joined In auptial lands to live;
And may you all the Deleaur find
That heaven and earth can give.

Intelligence from the West Indies. We select the following additional paragraphs, from our files of Kingston (Ja.) papers, received by the

Crescent City. They are to the 21st inst.
The General Assembly of the Island of Jamaica having been dissolved, writs were issued and the elections were going on spiritedly, at last accounts. The Kingston Morning Journal, of the 9th July, speaking of the closing of the late Assembly, says :-

the closing of the late Assembly, says:—

The last fortnight has witnessed the meeting and the dissolution of our assembly. Readers at a distance are aware that the sitting of the Legislature, in March terministed unsatisfactorily. The Council had refused to give its assembly to the bill, passed by the Assembly, for reducing the salaries of public officers, and the latter body had declared its want of confidence; in the former. It had further applied to the Crown, for a reform of that beard. The Council had also petitioned her Majesty complaining of the conduct of the Assembly, and justifying the course it had pursued, in reference to the measure in question. Having received her Majesty's determination, upon the question referred to her by the two branches of the Legislature, the Governor summened the House to meet on the 26th of June, for the discharge of business. To this speech, the House replied very shortly, on the 28th. On the following day, the Governor went down copies of the despatches from her Assembly, on the 28th. On the following day, the Governor went down copies of the despatches from her Assembly and the second of the Assembly. These were referred to a special committee, which made a report on the 2d instant, and subsequently passed the following resolution:—

"That as there seems to be no disposition on the part of her Assembly in the second of the Assembly and the people as set forth in various memorials and petitions, but, on the contrary, every desire has been evinced to continue the present extravagant expenditure, which the impoverished condition of the inhabitants renders it impossible longer to sustain, the figure considers that it will best conveit the rights and interest of the constituency, by abstaining from any attempt at the further exercise of legislative functions, until the propie shall have expressed their decision on the course which has been hitherto pursued by the House."

Copies of the report on the despatches and of the above resolution, having been sent to the foregrape.

tempt at the further exercise of legislative functions, until the people shall have expressed their decision on the course which has been hitherto pursued by the House."

Ceples of the report on the despatches and of the above resolution, having been sent to the Governor, the latter immediately dissolved the Assembly. In the speech desiresed by him, the following denial of the assertion in the resolution is made:

"The erronous assertion, that a desire has been evinced by her Majesty's government to continue any extravagance of expenditure, will be sufficiently answered by my remarking, first, that the scale of expenditure, at its highest eleration, was aways what had been proposed by the House of Assembly; secondly, that the general expenditure, by sflicial returns, which have been for some time before the House of Assembly; is shown to have decreased within the last three years, from three hundred and four thousand, to less than two hundred and thirty-six thousand pounds; and thirdly, that it is impossible to point out a single expression, on the part of her Majesty's government, which is indicative of the slightest objection to the Colonial Legislature's reducing the expenditure still further, provided there be no violation of legal obligation or good taith."

which is indicative of the slightest objection to the Coloniai Legislature's reducing the expenditure stail forther, provided there be no violation of legal obligation or good faith?

"But, having determined upon insisting that there should be retrenchment of the precise kind and description alluded to, and forced the Council to reject the measure sent up to it, the promoters were obliged to follow up their proceedings by a declaration of want of confidence in that branch of the Legislature, and an appeal to the Sovereign. In this appeal, a reform of that Ecard was demanded. The Crown has replied that the Council noted properly, and that the reform required, and for the reasons assigned, it was impossible to grant. Shifting their ground, the advocates for stopping the supplies now refuse to do business, because an unreasonable request is not granted. Leaving out of view the extreme indeciseacy of the application, and the objectionable manner in which it was put, we may inquire what hope there is that the step now taken will accomplish the object of the parties who made it Does any member of the Assembly suppose for a moment that the British government can be corrected for the reasons that have been adduced? The government have intimated their willingness to exercise for the reasons that have been adduced? The government have intimated their willingness to exercise of the parties who had a claim from the business of all or will be corrected for the reasons that have been adduced? The government have intimated their willingness to exercise of the reform of the Council The House would have one particular measure of, or no retremelment at all it will have the council The House would have one particular measure of, or no retremelment at all it will tave the council The House would have one particular measure of, or no retremelment at all it will tave the council The House would have one particular measure of, or no retremelment at all it will tave the council The House the coefficient of the reform of the Council Th

STRAMER CRESCENT CITY, JULY 27, 1849.

CAPY. CHAS. STOPMAN.

Dear Sir,—Approaching as we are, the termination of a speedy and agreeable passage from Chagres to New-Lork, made under your care, we are destrous before quitting you of expressing our sense of the merits of the good ship "Crescent City," and those to whom the different departments on board of her are entrusted. We have found the "Crescent City" most commodions and confortable in the accommodations, and elegant in her decorations; of her qualities as a soa steamer, it is needless for us to express an opinion; her general reputation and the rapidity of the present in this respect. Her table has been bountifully supplied with visuads of the best quality, and we have found these entrusted with the service, active, attentive and obliging; in short, we have nothing to say but in praise of the ship and her arrangements.

To you, sir, personally, and to the officers under you, we desire to office our hearty thanks, for your care of our esafety, your attention to our comferts, and the frank politeness which has tended so much to make the passage agreeable; and with our most sincere wishes for your happiness and success, we beginess to subscribe ourselver, your friends and obedient servants.

[Signed by all the passagers.]

Our California Correspondence.

San Francisco, June 16, 1819. The Cruise of the John Ritson-Deaths on board-Loss of the Captain, &c., &c.
The English bark John Ritson, Capt. Georga

Kennedy, from Maryport, Cumberland, England, and last from Panama, arrived here on the 18th of last month, with one hundred and thirty passengers. Some New-Yorks were among the number; among them were Mr. James Lynch, san of Judge Lynch, of your city; Mr. Richard Chase, son of the Rev. Henry Chase, and Mr. Stephen C. Massett, also of New York. The voyage was excessively tedious, being 94 days from Panama, and when within a few days of the equator, the typhoid fever broke out, and four of the passengers died; their names were-a Mr. Stetson of Boston, Mr. Boss of Syracuse, and Mr. John Buttye Gill of New York. Mr. Stetson died February 23, Mr. Boss on the following day, and Mr. Gill on the 7th March. The heat was indescribably great, and the fear of the dread disease spreading am mgst us, caused great alarm. The day after our arrival at the bay of San Francisco, the captain was drowned in going on board the vessel. This was his first trip in the ship, of which he owned one-half, and the vessel is now left in charge of the first mate, Mr. McAlister, all hands having left her, and will either be soid at auction, or lay and rot, as numbers of others are doing. She was a new ship, and cost £7,000, or thirty-five thousand dollars.

Vestels are rushing in all the time, and since the 2d of April, 120 sail have arrived, as the harbormaster's report says.

Vestels are rushing in all the time, and since the 2d of April, 120 sail have arrived, as the harbor-master's report says.

Col. J. D. Stevenson's new town, which he calls "New York of the Pacific," is going up, and lots selling rapidly. The town is situated about 37 miles from San Francisco, at the junction of the San Joaquin with the Sacramento river, and all who see the place say that in point of beauty of artuation, it is equal to any site in the world. The Colone has made Mr. S. C. Massett, of your city, who was one of our passengers, Register of the place, and he finds it, I believe, more profitable than going to the mines, at least for the present.

Among the gentlemen from Baltimore who came in our ship, were Dr. William Grove Deal, Dr. J. L. Tyson, Mr. Frank Cooper, Mr. Abraham Dver, and Mr. Charles Tippett, son of the Rev. Mr. Tippett, late of New York. These have all left for the names, taking the Sacramento city route.

In the mention of the deaths, I forgot to give the name of Dr. Francis O'Kane, who died the day after we left the city of Acapulco, Mexico, the 5th of April. He was 78 years of age, and had come with mining implements, to seek his fortune with the rest.

Thinking some of these items might be interesting to yourself, and some at home, I have taken the liberty of sending you these few lines.

Foreign Musical Intelligence.

The "Froriers" or Mevenene — This splendid opera, which is considered one of the most important musical works ever performed on any stage, was presented, for the twenty-fourth and last time this season, in Faris, on the 7th of July "The 'Propiete' has triumphed over the heat, the choiers, the war, and the canale," says the Journal des Débais. Every night the theatre de la Nation was crowded from pit to dome, and the receipts were wonderful. The opera is only stopped on account of previous engagements, for London, of Mines, Viardot and Castellan, and M. Roger. Those artists, in their revice d'edicar, have surpassed themselves, and the most enthusiastic applace has been bestowed upon them. At the end of the fourth act, a shower of flowers went down to the feet of Mine Viardot, and she was obliged to repeat, three times, the due which she sings with Roger. When the curtain fell, after the fifth act, the three artists were again recalled and varmly received.

Mis. Dravrox, the American Vocalist.—This gentleman, who had airvedy won for himself an envishing fame, left this country, come two years since, with a view of perfecting himself in the principal musical school of Paris, and, we are pleased to learn has been very successful. The following notice of nim we translate from the Garette et Reene de Theatres de Poris:—M. Drayton, who belongs to one of the most honorable femilies of the United States, has renounced a brilliant career in his own country, to follow the theatrical profession. We believe, by his first step in the art, that he will not report having taken suce a course.

M. Jinayton, who belongs to one of the most honorable femilies of the United States, has renounced a brilliant career in his own country, to follow the theatrical profession. We believe, by his first step in the art, that he will not report having taken suce a course.

M. Jinayton possesses a remarkable physiognesing, fine heating, was any accession. The first profession of the principal parts of this open f

The following letter from Sir John Richardson has been received at the Aemiralty. Although it communicates no news of Sir John Franklin's expedition, it will be read with interest, as detailing the progress of the operations search of it:—

Foar Corprores.

Great Bear Lake, Sept 16. 1818.

Sir—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, with the boats and party under my charge, I reached the sea coast, at the outlet of the castern branch of the Mackenzie, on the 3d of August, and having examined the coast lue from thence to the Coppermine liver including almost every intervening bay, found no traces of any party of Europeans having passed, nor any indications whatever of shipwrecked vessels. We had interviews with numerous parties of Esquimaux who uniformly declared that they had seen or ships nor any white men; and from the friendly way in which these people met us, I have no doubt of their kindness to any party of Europeans they might see in distress.

From the Mackenzie to Cape Bathurst, which we rounded in 70 deg 37 min. N. latitude on the 10th of August, the vegetation indicated a comparatively mild climate, and we saw no ice. The Esquimaux aiso, who were at this time assembling on the various headiands and islands to chase the black and white whates, informed us that during their two summer moons they never saw say ice. But after crossing Franklin Bay, and rounding (ape Farry, we had to pass through many streams of drift ice, which greatly depressed the temperature, and when we attained Cape Bettey we found the Dolphin and Union Strate filled with densely packed ice, heaped against the precipious headiands, and covering the sea as far as we could discern from the heights, entirely across to Wollaston Land.

Winter may be said to have set in with sudden rigor on the 23d of August, and we had afrost, and snow either failing or hying on the ground. for many days siterwards. From that date up to the 3d of September, we had to were conducted by Mr. Ra

termined reluctably on quitting the boats, and commerced our overland march to Bear Lake from that place.

Itad we reached the Coppermine, as I anticipated we should do under ordinary circumstances, and ascended the Kendail we should have been, with tents, stores, &c., in comparative comfort within four easy days' march of Fort Confidence; but it now became necessary to augment the leads in proportion to the increase of distance.

Each man being supplied with thirteen days' provisions, and carrying in addition his clothing, spare shows and bedding, with cocking kettles, the astronomical instruments, ammunition, hatchets and Lieutenant Halkett's portable beat, with lines and note, we abandoned the beats and tents, having previously concealed the ismaining perminean, and on the morning of the 3d September began our march for Back's Inlet, which we reached the rame evening.

Here we opportunely found a party of Esquimaux who rendered us very escential assistance on the following morning by ferrying us across a deep river between three and four hundred yards wide, which they informed us relained its width far up the country, and wishout their help we should have lost much time in passing so large a party across with Lieutenant Halkett's boat alone. I have asmed this river, which was previously unknown to us, in honor of Mr. Rae. On the following day we crossed the Richardson River, which is of less width by means of Halkett's boat and encamped in the evening on the banks of the Coppermine.

I had appointed James Hope, a half-cast native, who had formed one of Dease and Simpson'f party, to meet us in the beginning of September, with two indian hunters, on the Coppermine; but owing to stormy weather at the time he ought to have account for the Kendail.

Acceptable, being the thirteenth day of our march, we arrived at this wheek, and we missed each other altegative, having, we supposed, passed one another, in a service of the strends.

could not approach Woliaston Lend in this unavually untoward season; but this may be done next summer, and I shall endeavor to make arrangements for sending Mr. Rae with one boat and a select crew of active men, down the Coppermine, next July to examine the opening between Victoria and Woliaston Lands. The flood tide, which at full and change runs in Dolphin and Union Straits at the rate of three knots as hour, comes from the sastward out of Coronation Guif, and must flow primarily down the epening I have mentioned, or by the one between Victoria Land and Boothia, being the only two communications between Ceronation Guif and Laocaster Sound and its continuation. On this account, and also for the purpose of anding a party which Sir Jas. Ross proposed to send towards the Coppermine over the lee, Mr. Rae's intended expedition may be useful.

As the resources of this post are inalequate to the support of our entire party, and the lee remains fixed in this lake til, near the middle of August, too late for men wintering here to reach York Factory is time for passage to England the same season. I have determined on sending 13 of the men from England up the Mackenzie without delay, together with six of Mr. Bell's party, to be supported for the winter at the fishery on light-induced the same conding the a schemate when it opens in May, taking with me the remainder of the English party not required by Mr. Bas for his summer operations. Mr. Rae will have instructions to return hither by the end of August. so as to clees the establishment at that time and remove the people time enough to ascend the Mackenzie and Slave Rivers before the navigation shuts up.

During our sea voyage we deposited pemmican at Feint Separation, Cape Bathiurst, Cape Farry, and in I asley care to the conditions of the length of the second the Mackenzie and Slave Rivers before the navigation shuts up.

and erected signal posts aragreed upon with Sir James Ross

I beg you will be pleased to express to their lerdships the bigh sense I entertain of Mr Rae's valuable services, during the whole progress of the party, both on the const. and in leading the men overland and also my gratification with the orderly conduct of the men. I have the henor to be, Sir, your most obd't servant, JOHN RICHARDSON, Med. Insp. Commanding the Farty.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, &c., &c., &c.

To the Secretary of the admiralty, &c. &c. &c.

The Austro-Russian Campaign in Hungary.

(From the London Times, July 11.)

We are now enabled to trace with greater accuracy the progress and execution of the vast plan of military operations which we indicated in general terms in our last observations on the Hungarian war. There is some difficulty in fixing the attention on hostilities carried on simultaneously in several quarters, and many of the statements publishes by the German papers are obviously confused and premature, nevertheless the utmost unity of purpose may be traced in the execution of this plan, and the effect of it must be to hem in and stifle the whole insurrection. The four principal divisions of the combined imperial army may be conveniently designated by the Nevth. South, that and West, and their respective lines of operation correspond to three divisions of the hoadson. To begin with the main force of the fluesians, under the command of Fasklewitsch and Rudiger, our readers will resolve that it effected its passage across the chain of the Carpainisms from Dukla in Galificia to Bartfeldt, in Hungary on the oth of June. No serious opposition has been offered to its progress; for aithough it was stated that a geveral serion had been fought on the 23d of June between Karchau and Eperies by the main body of the Hungary and Foles under Dembinski, in which the Fursians had remained victorious, though with great loss, yet that intelligence has not been corrobolated. The Kuscalane have renched the right hank of the Theiss and their headquarters were near Tokay on the 13d his forces of the mained victorious, though with great loss, yet that intelligence has not been corrobolated. The Kuscalane have renched the right hank of the Theiss to interest the worth on a line parallel to that the curps of Dembinski. If he should give battle, or, in the more probable event of his retreat across the Theiss to interest the worth of the corps under the Ban Jellachic are precisely the counterpart in the South of the The Austro-Russian Campaign in Hungary.

line of occupation, corresponding to its principal natural division

We may now examine the events which are passing in the Western and Fastern divisions of the theatre of war. The Magyars had advanced to the west, on both sides of the Danube, so far as to occupy the Wang, to rest on Comorn. to command part of the county of Ordenburg, and even to threaten Vienna. They had on that point their best army, their best General, Georgey, and thoir best positions. Accordingly, it is on this side that the contest has been most severe. The main body of the Austrian army, commanded by Haynau and Schlick, animated by the presence of its youthful Emperer, and assisted by a detachment of the Russians, under Faniutin, has attacked with success the head-quarters of the Magyars, at Raan; that town had been hastily fortified by a few earthworks, but it could offer no prolonged resistance and it seems that Georgey retreated upon Acs. a village on the Danube, where he may have crossed that river and thrown himself back on Comorn. The action was continued at this place, but the passage of the river was an object of importance to the Magyars rather than to the Austrians, since the latter can cross the stream where they please above Raab. When Georgey has orossed the Danube, we believe the whole right bank of the river, and southern portion of the kingdom, will be free from the insurgents. It will now become a matter of great interest to observe how this General will continue his retreat; for, before many days have elapsed. Pesth may again have been evacuated. One report states that Kessuth was already retiring on Keeckemet; in which case Georgey runs great rick of being completely surrounded within a very confined space of territory.

It was an old maxim in the long Turkish wars which have familiarized the military reader with this remote part of europe, that ifungary was a country soon wear and soon lost. Like the tide upon a flat and even beach, the wave of successors armies advance and relier over extraordinary distances with alt

side of that barrier has been effected. It is, indeed, by no means unlikely that Bern will avail himself of this last period of delay to perform some exploit of vigor.

The English and the Gold, Diggings of California.

[From the London l'Imes, July 12]

The American mail which we yesterday published, cratained a letter from a General Smith, which, as neither the name nor the rask of the writer were particularly distinctive, may very possibly have attracted less than its due share of notice from the ordinary reader. Unless, however, we are much mistaken, this short epistle actually conveyed the sirst official, if not authentic, intelligence which has been transmitted from California. Some months ago, "tweive indges" were gazetted as having suited from New York to San Francisco, supplying in their aggregate capacities at least one of the traditional elements of a constitutional government to the new State. We watched this freight with considerable anxiety, but at thages we reget to say that we lost sight of it altogother, and whether the extemporized be neh of magistarts ever arrived at California or if so whether they immediately disappeared in the diggings, we are unable to say it is at least certain that they never commenced the public exercise of their functions, and shortly afterwards an official announcement informed us that General Smith had been deputed to take the supreme command of the province, and to organize an administration according to his instructions. With this governor we believe the writer of the letter in question to be identical, and as he thus represents the whole authority of the State in these mysterious regions, and has to all appearance resisted the attraction so fatal to other functionaries, we may receive his report with considerable confidence. We are further bound to confess that there is little inherent improbability is pany of the statements to which we are about to refer, any of the statements to which we are about to refer, any of the province and whether the province and wheth

cers :- captain-Thomas A. Conover Lieutenants-Thecaptain—Thomas A. Conover Lieutenants—Thomas T (raven, George Admor, James L. Hentorson, John Contee Francis Winslow, Alexander Murray, John Q Adams Surgeon—William Whelan Passed Asst Surgeon—Win Grier Asst Surgeon—Washington Sherman Narine Officers Est usjot George H Terrett, het lat Lieut A S Nicholson Purser—Charle Murray Chaplain—Theodore E Barten Masters—Leward Higgins John C Beaumont Passed Mid-shipmen—Theoses S theips Joseph M Bradfurd Samul E transion, has I wadded Captain's Cierk—Ferdin—Green Middipmen George U dorts Austerdin Carten Cart E. E. Bubbeck, A. dief Davis S C. Mich. http://district.chm.di